
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
YOU DEPEND ON WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS SO . . . TREES MUST BE HARVESTED. TODAY'S LOGGERS CAN TAKE CARE OF THE LAND BY USING THESE METHODS.
STREAM-CROSSING SHOULD BE DONE VERY CAREFULLY. A bridge or culvert should be used. The approaching roads should be at right angles to the stream and should not drain water directly towards the stream. The photo above shows unnecessary stream disturbance.
IN SIXTY YEARS!
LOGGING IN THE PAST
OLD GROWTH FOREST
EARLY LOGGERS
HORSE SKIDDING TO AND FROM THE MILL
TRANSPORTING LOGS BY WATER
"CUT OUT" AREA SHOWING AN INCLINE RAIL TRANSPORT
PROCESSING AT THE SAWMILL
SAWN LUMBER AWAITING TRANSPORT BY RAIL
PRODUCE TIMBER AND PROTECT WATER WITH BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
WITH LOGGING, THE POTENTIAL PROBLEM IS MUD IN THE STREAM
THE MUD COMES FROM THE HAUL ROADS AND SKID ROADS WHICH ARE USED TO REMOVE THE TIMBER
Rainfall can easily detach soil particles in areas where the soil has been disturbed.
Runoff water moving freely along the ground can transport these particles and detach others.
Many of these soil particles may end up in a stream, causing problems with drinking water, stream depth, flooding, fishing and stream life.
LOOK WHAT HAPPENS
MOTHMAN

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

YOU DEPEND ON WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS SO . . . TREES MUST BE HARVESTED. TODAY'S LOGGERS CAN TAKE CARE OF THE LAND BY USING THESE METHODS.

PLAN THE JOB. Before any roads are built they should be laid out on a topographic map. Then the roadbuilder should walk and mark the proposed road paths to ensure that the roads can actually go where they are planned. No unnecessary roads should be built.

The steepness of the roads should be kept to a minimum: Less than 10% slope for haul roads and less than 15% slope for skid roads.

STREAM-CROSSING SHOULD BE DONE VERY CAREFULLY. A bridge or culvert should be used. The approaching roads should be at right angles to the stream and should not drain water directly towards the stream. The photo above shows unnecessary stream disturbance.

are built they should be laid out on a topographic map. Then the roadbuilder should walk and mark the proposed road paths to ensure that the roads can actually go where they are planned. No unnecessary roads should be built.

The steepness of the roads should be kept to a minimum: Less than 10% slope for haul roads and less than 15% slope for skid roads.

STREAM-CROSSING SHOULD BE DONE VERY CAREFULLY. A bridge or culvert should be used. The approaching roads should be at right angles to the stream and should not drain water directly towards the stream. The photo above shows unnecessary stream disturbance.

WATER SHOULD BE DRAINED OFF ROADS AND LANDINGS. The logger should use ditches, culverts, dips, and grade breaks and should log in favorable weather when possible. During logging operations these structures need to be inspected and maintained to ensure that water is not washing down long stretches of road or left standing. If muddy water is noticed entering a stream, steps need to be taken to correct the problem.

ROADS AND OPERATIONS SHOULD BE AWAY FROM STREAMS. Build landings at least 100 feet from streams. The less soil disturbance near the water, the better. A strip of vegetation, at least 25 feet wide along the stream, should be left as a filter area to slow runoff and to trap loose material.

ROADS AND LANDINGS SHOULD BE RETIRED WHEN OPERATIONS CEASE.

Water bars, earth barriers, and planting grass are

WATER SHOULD BE DRAINED OFF ROADS AND LANDINGS. The logger should use ditches, culverts, dips, and grade breaks and should log in favorable weather when possible. During logging operations these structures need to be inspected and maintained to ensure that water is not washing down long stretches of road or left standing. If muddy water is noticed entering a stream, steps need to be taken to correct the problem.

ROADS AND OPERATIONS SHOULD BE AWAY FROM STREAMS. Build landings at least 100 feet from streams. The less soil disturbance near the water, the better. A strip of vegetation, at least 25 feet wide along the stream, should be left as a filter area to slow runoff and to trap loose material.

ROADS AND LANDINGS SHOULD BE RETIRED WHEN OPERATIONS CEASE.
Water bars, earth barriers, and planting grass are ways to protect and maintain road beds.

IN SIXTY YEARS!

This photograph of the same log cabin was taken in the spring of 1990. It was not possible to photograph the cabin from exactly the same spot as the original because the view is now completely obscured by the forest. Given sixty years, nature with little or no help from man, has returned the forest of Babcock State Park to a state of lush sylvan beauty.

TR

PROCESS
AT THE
SAWMILL

SAWN LUMBER AW
BY

LOGGING IN THE PAST

OLD GROWTH FOREST

EARLY LOGGERS

OLD GROWTH FOREST

EARLY LOGGERS

HORSE SKIDDING TO AND FROM THE MILL

TRANSPORTING LOGS BY WATER

"CUT OUT" AREA

HORSE SKIDDING
TO AND FROM
THE MILL

TRANSPORTING
LOGS BY
WATER

"CUT OUT" AREA
SHOWING AN
INCLINE RAIL
TRANSPORT

PROCESSING
AT THE
SAWMILL

SAWN LUMBER AWAITING TRANSPORT
BY RAIL

PRODUCE TIMBER AND PROTECT WATER WITH BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

WITH LOGGING, THE POTENTIAL PROBLEM IS MUD IN THE STREAM

THE MUD COMES FROM THE HAUL ROADS AND SKID ROADS

PRACTICES

WITH LOGGING, THE POTENTIAL PROBLEM IS MUD IN THE STREAM

THE MUD COMES FROM THE HAUL ROADS AND SKID ROADS WHICH ARE USED TO REMOVE THE TIMBER

THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, THE WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF FORESTRY, THE WVU CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE, THE POCAHONTAS COUNTY COMMISSION, AND THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN OUR AREA ALL HELPED TO MAKE THIS DISPLAY POSSIBLE.

Rainfall can easily detach soil particles in areas where the soil has been disturbed.

Runoff water moving freely along the ground can transport these particles and detach others.

Many of th

STREAM

FROM THE
HAUL ROADS
AND SKID ROADS
WHICH ARE
USED TO REMOVE
THE TIMBER

THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, THE WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF FORESTRY, THE WVU CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE, THE POCAHONTAS COUNTY COMMISSION, AND THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN OUR AREA ALL HELPED TO MAKE THIS DISPLAY POSSIBLE.

Rainfall can easily detach soil particles in areas where the soil has been disturbed.
Runoff water moving freely along the ground can transport these particles and detach others.

Many of these soil particles may end up in a stream, causing problems with drinking water, steam depth, flooding, fishing and stream life.

The amount of soil lost to waterways is proportional to:

$$\frac{\text{Steepness of road} \times \text{Intensity of rainfall} \times \text{Duration}}{\text{Steps taken to reduce soil disturbance and to control water runoff.}}$$

LOOK WHAT HAPPENS

The photograph below, shows a newly constructed log cabin in Babcock State Park in Southern West Virginia. It was ready for occupancy in 1937. Shortly prior to the taking of this photograph, the area substantially

THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, THE WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF FORESTRY, THE WVU CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE, THE POCAHONTAS COUNTY COMMISSION, AND THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN OUR AREA ALL HELPED TO MAKE THIS DISPLAY POSSIBLE.

Rainfall can easily detach soil particles in areas where the soil has been disturbed.
Runoff water moving freely along the ground can transport these particles and detach others.

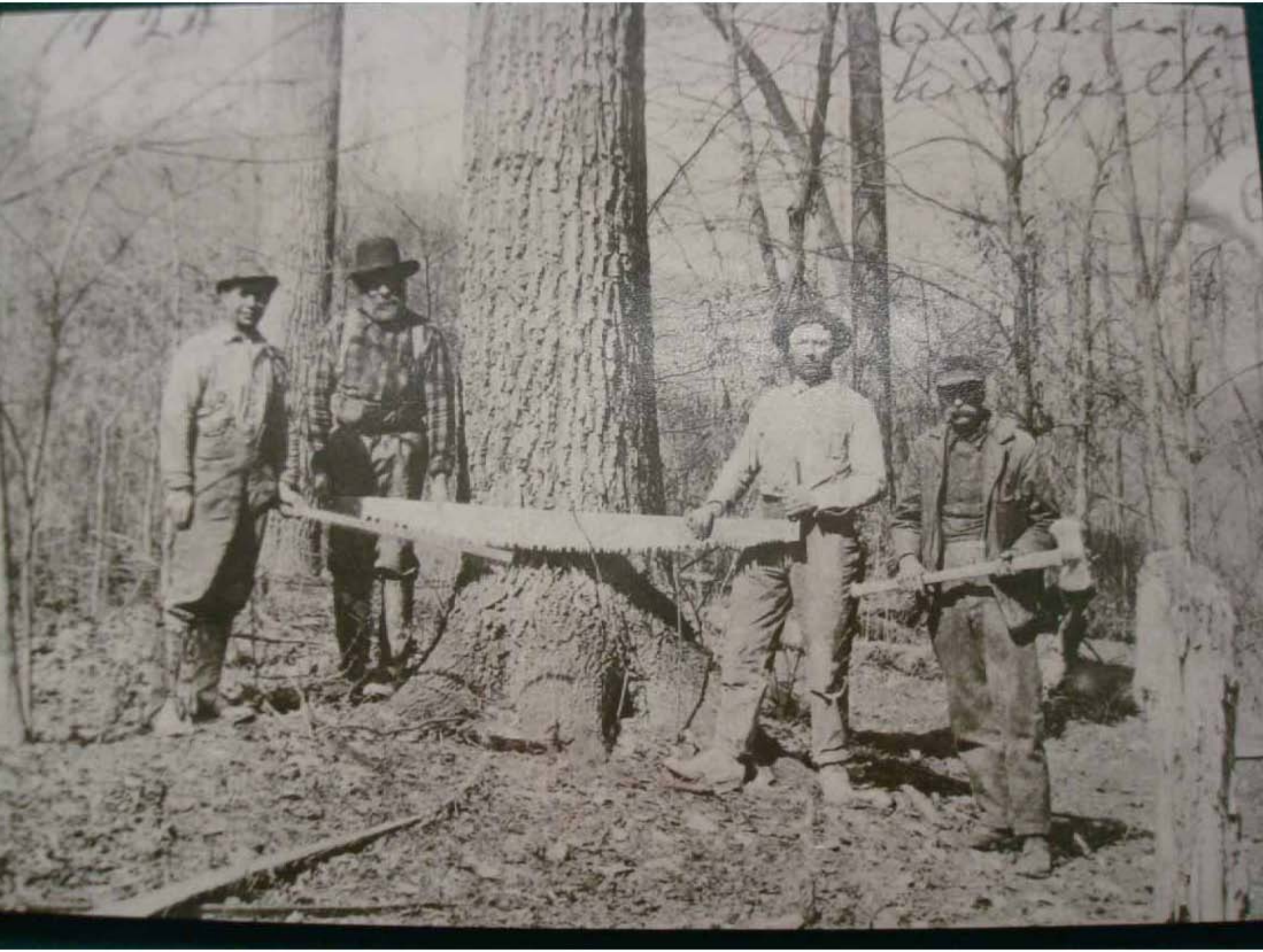
Many of these soil particles may end up in a stream, causing problems with drinking water, steam depth, flooding, fishing and stream life.

The amount of soil lost to waterways is proportional to:

$$\frac{\text{Steepness of road} \times \text{Intensity of rainfall} \times \text{Duration}}{\text{Steps taken to reduce soil disturbance and to control water runoff.}}$$

LOOK WHAT HAPPENS

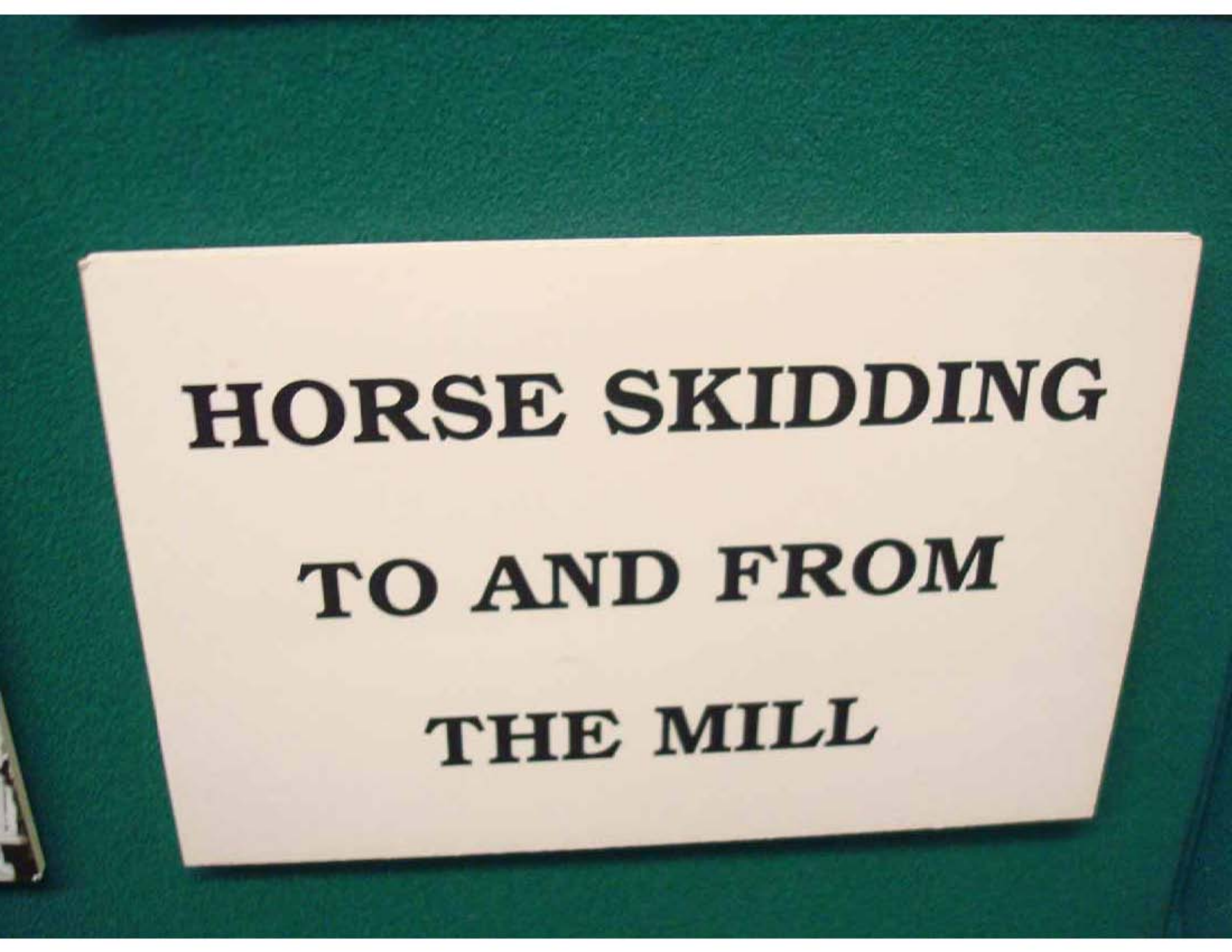
The photograph below, shows a newly constructed log cabin in Babcock State Park in Southern West Virginia. It was ready for occupancy in 1937. A timber harvest shortly prior to the taking of the photograph had left the area substantially without trees of any great size.

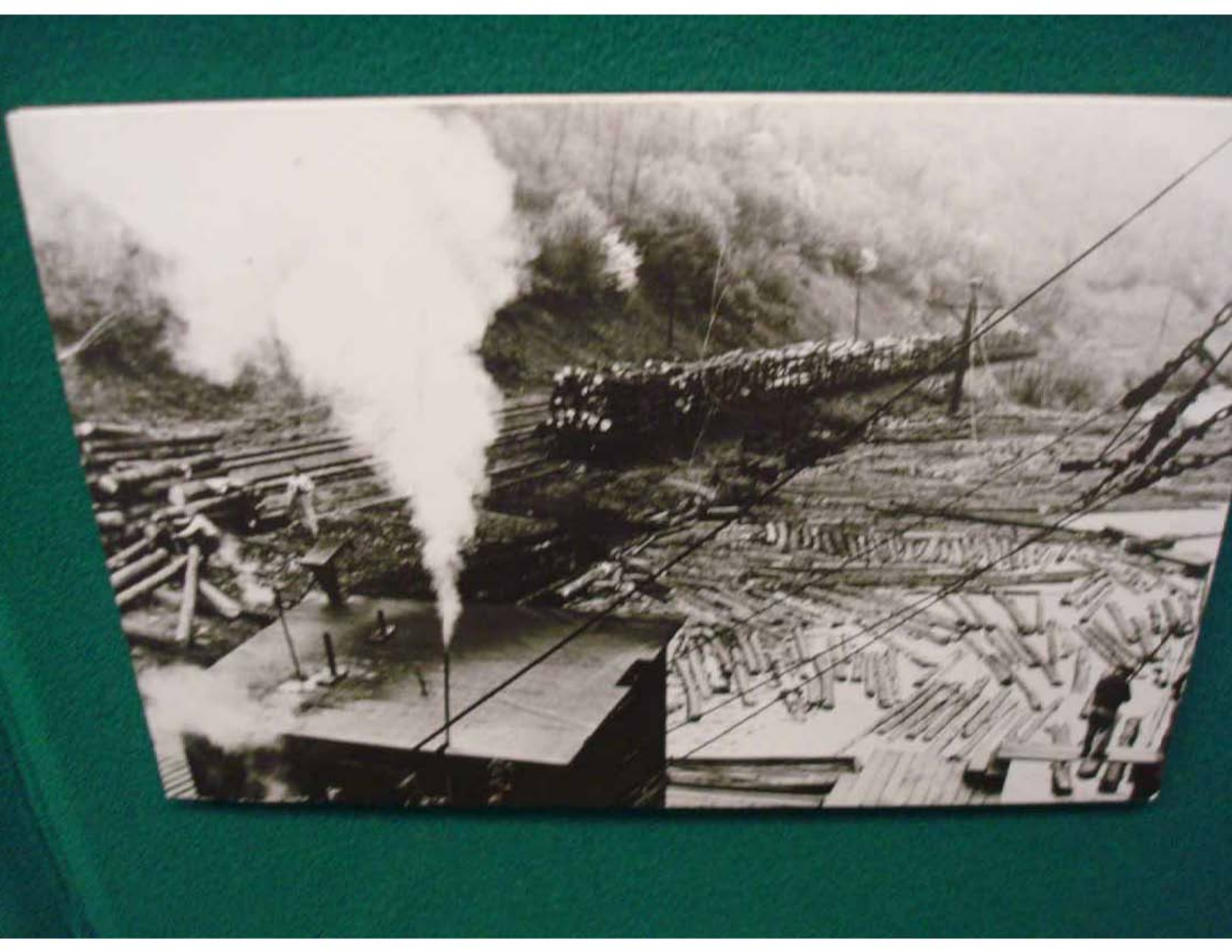



OLD GROWTH
FOREST

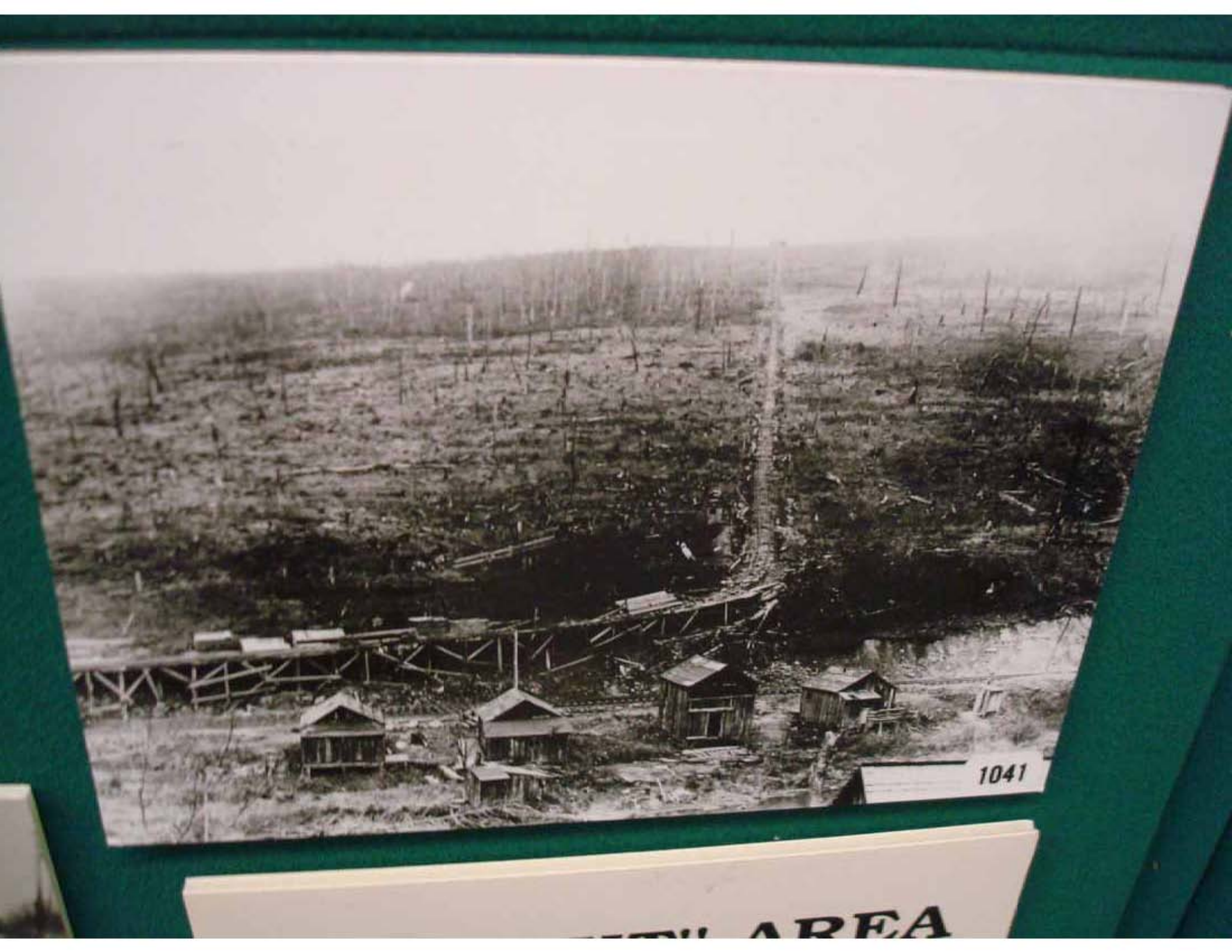

EARLY
LOGGERS


Scene at Saw mill 1924
with his saw mill
and children Bobby


HORSE SKIDDING
TO AND FROM
THE MILL

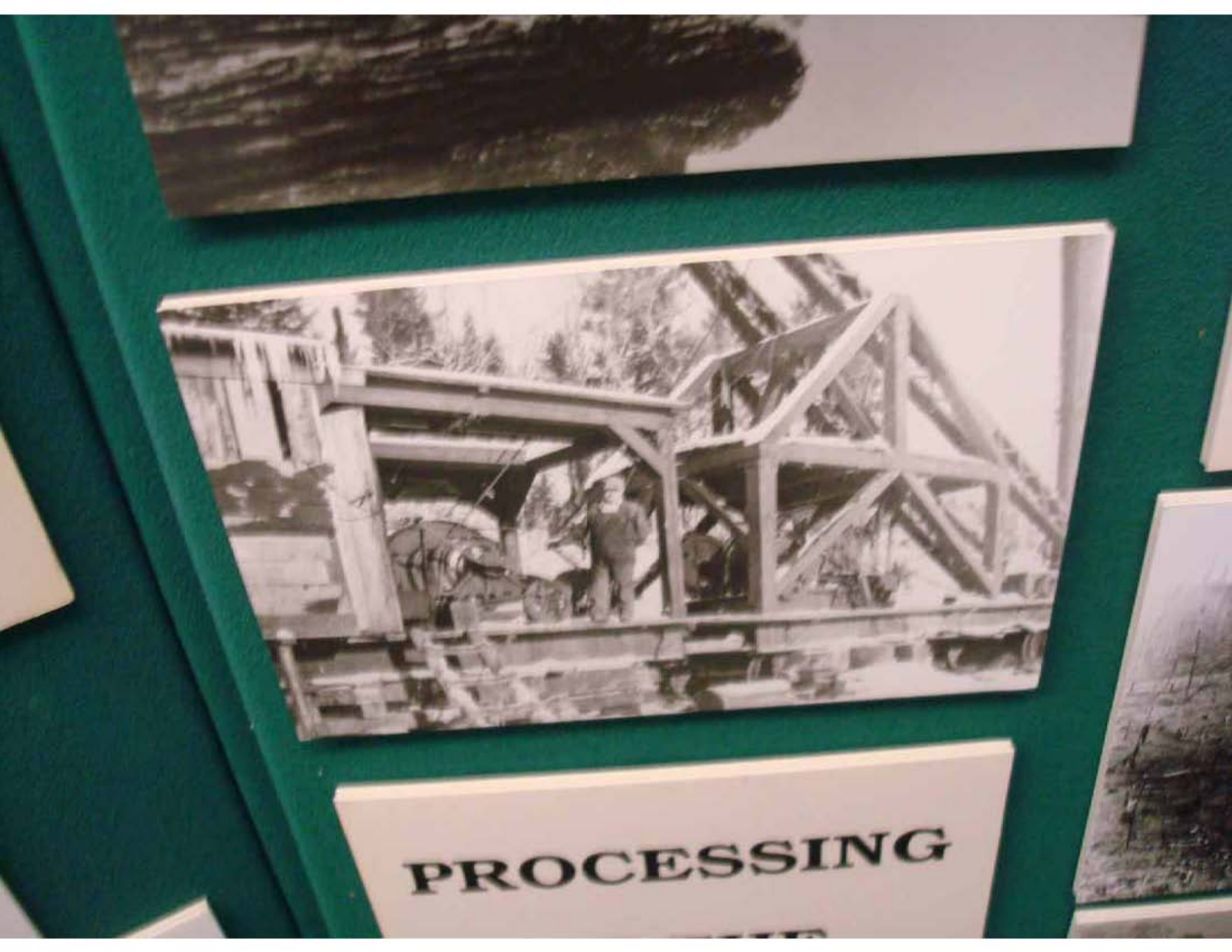



TRANSPORTING
LOGS BY
WATER


1041

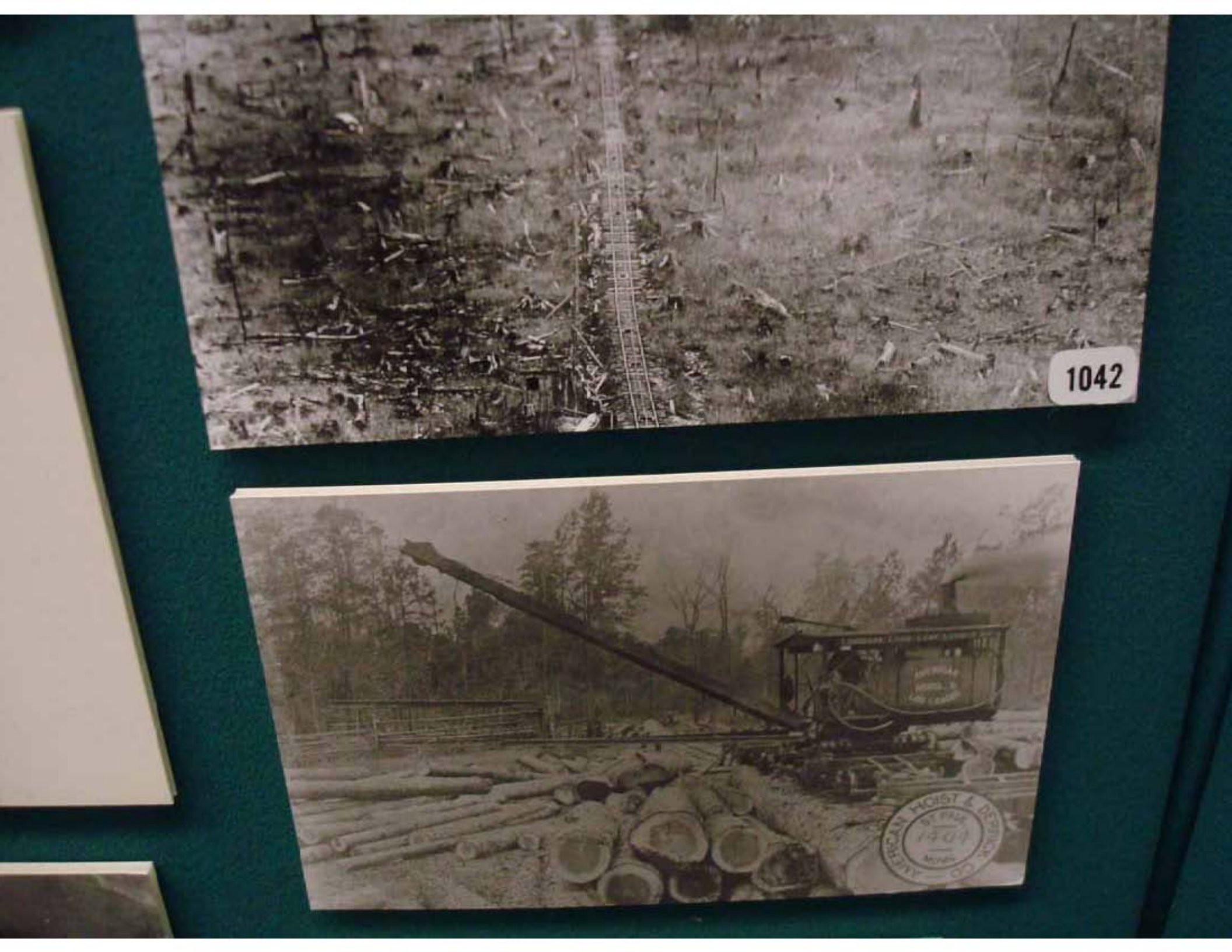
WATER


"CUT OUT" AREA
SHOWING AN
INCLINE RAIL
TRANSPORT


PROCESSING


1042

TRANSPORT


1042


PROCESSING
AT THE
SAWMILL

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

YOU DEPEND ON WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS SO . . . TREES MUST BE HARVESTED. TODAY'S LOGGERS CAN TAKE CARE OF THE LAND BY USING THESE METHODS

LOGGERS CAN TAKE CARE OF THE LAND BY USING THESE METHODS.

PLAN THE JOB. Before any roads are built they should be laid out on a topographic map. Then the roadbuilder should walk and mark the proposed road paths to ensure that the roads can actually go where they are planned. No unnecessary roads should be built.

The steepness of the roads should be kept to a minimum: Less than 10% slope for haul roads and less than 15% slope for skid roads.

STREAM-CROSSING SHOULD BE DONE VERY CAREFULLY. A bridge or culvert should be used. The approaching roads

r haul
slope

STREAM-CROSSING SHOULD BE DONE VERY CAREFULLY. A bridge or culvert should be used. The approaching roads should be at right angles to the stream and should not drain water directly towards the stream. The photo above shows unnecessary stream disturbance.

WATER SHOULD BE DRAINED

drain water directly toward the stream. The photo above shows unnecessary stream disturbance.

WATER SHOULD BE DRAINED OFF ROADS AND LANDINGS. The logger should use ditches, culverts, dips, and grade breaks and should log in favorable weather when possible. During logging operations these structures need to be inspected and maintained to ensure that water is not washing down long stretches of road or left standing. If muddy water is noticed entering a stream, steps need to be taken to correct the problem.

ROADS AND OPERATIONS SHOULD BE AWAY FROM STREAMS. Build landings at least 100 f

water is not washing down long s
standing. If muddy water is notic
steps need to be taken to correct

ROADS AND OPERATIONS SHOULD BE AWAY FROM STREAMS.

Build landings at least 100 feet from streams. The less soil disturbance near the water, the better. A strip of vegetation, at least 25 feet wide along the stream, should be left as a filter area to slow runoff and to trap loose material.

ROADS AN

rect the problem.

e
n.
ng
as
off
ial.

ROADS AND LANDINGS


ROADS AND LANDINGS
SHOULD BE RETIRED
WHEN OPERATIONS
CEASE.
Water bars, earth barriers,
and planting grass are
ways to protect and
maintain road beds.
SIXTY YEARS!

Water bars, earth barriers, and planting grass are ways to protect and maintain road beds.

IN SIXTY YEARS!

This photograph of the same log cabin was taken in the spring of 1990. It was not possible to photograph the cabin from exactly the same spot as the original because the view is now completely obscured by the forest. Given sixty years, nature with little or no help from man, has returned the forest of Babcock State Park to a state of lush sylvan beauty.

PROCES
AT TH
SAWMIL

SAWN LUMBER AWA
BY RA